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Joe Pender is done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

George Ye South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tanning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—“Compiler” on the sign.

The Poet's Corner.

Love and Friendship.

A clever man was Dr. Dig,
Misfortunes will be born,
He never lost his patience till
He had no patients more;
And though his practice once was large,
It did not bring him gains,
The pains he labored for were but
The labor for his pains.

Though “art is long,” his cash got short,
And well might Galen dread it;

For who will trust a name unknown,
When merit gets no credit?

To marry seemed the only way
To ease his mind of trouble,

Misfortunes never singly come,
And misery makes them double.

He had a patient rich and fair,
That hearts by scores was breaking,

And so the one had felt her wrist,

He thought her hand of taking;

But what the law made strangers do,
Did strike his comprehension;

Who live in these United States,
Do first declare intention.

And so he called—his beating heart
With anxious fears was swelling—

And half in habit took her hand,

And on her tongue was swelling;

But thrice, though he essayed to speak,

He stopped, and struck, and blundered,

For say, what mortal could be cool?

whose pulse was most a hundred?

“Madame,” at last he faltered out—
His love had grown courageous—

I have discerned a new complaint,

I hope to prove contagious;

And when the symptoms I relate,

And show its diagnosis,

Ah, let me hope from those dear lips,

Some favorable prognosis.

“This done,” he cries, “let's tie those ties
Which none but death can sever;

Since like curves like I do infer

That love cures love forever.”

He paused—she blushed, however strange

It seems on first perusal,

Although there was no promise made,

She gave him a refusal.

“I cannot marry one who lives

By other folks' distreses—

The man I marry I must love,

Nor fear his fond caresses;

For who, whatever be their sex,

However strange the case is,

Would like to have a doctor's bill

Stuck up into their faces?”

Perhaps you think 'twixt love and rage

We took some deadly poison,

Or with his lance broached a vein

To ease his pulse's motion;

To gaze the veins of his despair,

The wisest ones might miss it;

He reached his office—then and there

He charged her for the visit.

Secret Miscellany.

WEARING MOURNING APPAREL.

The influence of fashion is not only made to subserve the empty vanity of the idle and frivolous, but also arrogant in its demands, so imperious it dictates, that even a visit from the pale monarch of the tomb cannot be received without consulting its decrees, in order to ascertain in what particular mode of dress it would be proper to receive him. The tears of the heart-broken widow must be wiped away for a time, that she may be able to consult with a crowd of seamstresses and mantua makers, as to the fashion of her mourning garments. The bereaved household must suspend their agonizing grief in order to superintend the duties of the workshop into which their desolated home has been converted. To abstain from converting a house of mourning into a place of business and bustle—to dispense with sable dress-making and the cold, commonplace duties of dress-fitting, would be considered by many as betraying a want of proper respect to the memory of the dead, when in reality it is only the result of the arbitrary decisions of fashion, which are as inexorable in their decrees as the fiat of fate.

There is nothing in the color of black which is in reality any more mournful, only for its associations, from habit, than in any other color. The fop in his suit of black does not look half as solemn as do some others in blue or drab. In China the color of mourning is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown. Such people, says a writer, profess to have their reasons for the particular color of their mourning apparel. White is supposed to denote purity; yellow, that death is the end of human existence here; as the leaves when they fade, turn yellow; brown denotes the earth to which the dead return; blue expresses the happiness which it is hoped that the departed enjoy; and purple or violet, sorrow on the side and hope on the other, that color being a mixture of black and blue. In a dress devoid of ostentatious vanity, the dead can be as much respected in one color as another.

This servility to the dictates of foreign fashion makers—this useless expenditure for mourning dresses, was very repugnant to the pure minded and patriotic fathers of the American Revolution, so much so that the resolution of October, 1776, Congress unanimously agreed to certain articles of association which were signed by every member of that illustrious body, in which they mutually pledged themselves that “on the death of a relative or friend none of us, of any of our families, will go into any kind of mourning dress farther than a small stripe or ribbon on the arm or hat of a gentleman, a black ribbon or necklace for ladies, and that we will discontinue the giving of gloves and seals at funerals.”

This was the spirit, and these the principles of the great fathers who “did establish national independence. They not only absolved themselves from a

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

Br H. J. STAHLER.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL.”

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

NO. 23.

foreign yoke so far as the government was concerned, but they declared their independence of another tyrant—that of foreign fashion. They broke the fetters which bound them to foreign despots. Their attempts to overthrow the pitiless despotism of fashion was not a mere empty formality, but the agreement was carried into practice and adhered to while they lived.

Why cannot the same custom obtain now? Why is not a black scarf, a cravat band, or a black ribbon, all that is necessary to be worn as an outward indication of grief? If we need an outward token of sorrow at all for the eyes of other people, why not adopt the economical practice of our patriotic forefathers?

The custom of changing the entire apparel of a numerous family on the death of a relative, produces not unfrequently great privation and pecuniary embarrassment. Often has the little all, left by the industry and frugality of the deceased parent, to support the widow and children, been sadly diminished, or altogether swept away, by some order of the day.

“Well, wife,” said Dick, “I'll get rid of you no more about it. I'll get rid of you one of these days.”

This was intended as a mere get off on the part of Dick; but as his wife kept daily dipping in his ears about the dog, he was at length compelled to take some order on the subject.

“Well, wife,” said he one day, as he came in, “I've sold Jowler.”

“Have you, indeed?” said she, brightening up at the good news—I'm dreadfully glad of it. How much did you get for him, my dear?”

“Fifty dollars.”

“Fifty dollars! what—fifty dollars for one dog! How glad I am! That'll almost buy us a good horse. But where's the money, my love?”

“Money,” said Dick, shifting a long nine to the other corner of his mouth—“I didn't get any money—I took two pappies in exchange, at twenty-five dollars apiece!”

Lightning and Matrimony.—An exchange says:

“Lightning never strikes but once in the same place; therefore, let the man whose first wife was a good one, never marry again.”

To which another pertinently replies:

“Great logic! Happily lightning and matrimony are entirely different institutions.”

Exactly so! And though both women and thunderbolts are terrible in their majesty and mysterious in their influence, one was made to purify the heavens and the other the earth. Without both of them the world would be smitten with the abomination of desolation.” The voice of angels is second only to the voice of God, and when we hear it, we should Chang one of the twins, infringe the law by something worthy of death, how should he be punished and justice satisfied, if it could not be with the death of the innocent?”

Now suppose both Chang and Eng should be concerned in a murder, and Chang should turn State's evidence. Then how?

Squinty Girls.—In Bangor, Me., recently, several persons were fined for an assault upon a school master. It seems that four of the large boys endeavored to carry into effect a plan they had been concocting for some time to put the master out by seizing him about the neck and choking him, while two of them held the door open. Three of the girls, aged from 16 to 19, two of whom had taught school, then to the rescue, and by main strength and by the use of a billet of wood, which they used to good purpose on the ruffians, laid them out straight on the floor and caused them to give up beat. The struggle lasted some time.

Matches were Made in Heaven.—Mr. Jones have you got a match?”

“Yes, sir—a match for the devil, there she is, mixing up dough.”

Jones pointed to his wife and then “sif” for the front door. The last we saw of Jones he was “kiting” it down the road, hotly pursued by a red headed lady and a sister pole. Poor Jones.

A whale a short time ago was stranded on the Norfolk coast, and purchased as a specimen by a sharp practitioner, who advertised for information how to preserve it. A Sandeford wag replied to the advertisement tendering the desired information on receipt of half-a-crown's worth of postage stamps—which arrived; and the following receipt duly forwarded—

“Put the whale carefully into a glass bottle, cover it with spirits of wine (strong whiskey may do) then cork and seal up.” The postage stamps were handed over to a charitable institution.

A Postmaster, puzzling out a very uncertain superscription to an Irish letter, jocosely remarked to an intelligent son of Erin who stood by, that the Irish brought a hard set of names to this country. “That's a fact, your honor,” replied the Irishman; “but they get harder ones after they arrive here.”

A fellow out West gets off the following definition of a widow: “One who knows what's what, and is desirous of further information on the same subject.”

An Ohio politician was boasting in a public speech, that he could bring an argument to a pint as quick as any other man. “You can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker,” replied a Kentucky editor.

A German gentleman, named Muller, has lately put down five millions of eggs of the lake trout obtained from Lakes Ontario and Michigan, in streams leading into Lake Salsotan, Connecticut. He has also put down about a million of the eggs of the white fish in the same lake. It is expected that in two or three years the fish will be of marketable size.

Kansas Filling Up.—The Rev. Mr. Kilcho, having resigned the pastorate of the Tremont Temple, in Boston, and retired from the gospel ministry, it is stated that it is his intention to settle in Kansas, and establish the legal profession. We also see that Frank Dalton, with his pretty little wife, from whom he was so long separated, on account of the discovery of some eccentricities on her part, which brought about the Shawmut avenue whipping affair in Boston, some time ago, has also made Kansas his home. Look out for a rise in the price of gin slugs.

The Latest Strike.—The colored waiters of the Troy House, N. Y., lately struck on a requisition always compiled with, that in passing through the saloon or office of the hotel they should take off their hats or caps, and Mr. Jones last week received a written communication from the dining room stating that the waiters had resolved not to observe the rule hereafter! The difficulty was summarily disposed of.—The indignant waiters were discharged, and a new force of colored waiters employed. A short time ago curried.

A Chance!—The Legislature of Texas has passed a law enabling free negroes to choose masters and become slaves. Colored persons in the free States will please to take notice.

SELLING A DOG.

Dick Lazebone was the owner of a large dog, which it cost as much to keep as it would two pigs; and the dog besides was utterly useless. Nay, he was worse than useless, for, in addition to the expense of keeping, he took up house room, and greatly annoyed Dick's wife.

“Please take the dog,” said she, “Mr. Lazebone, I do wish you would sell him, or kill him, or do something else with him. He's more plague than his neck is worth—always lying in the chimney corner, and eating more than it would take to maintain three children. I wonder you will keep such useless animal.”

“Well, well, my dear,” said Dick, “say no more about it. I'll get rid of him one of these days.”

This was intended as a mere get off on the part of Dick; but as his wife kept daily dipping in his ears about the dog, he was at length compelled to take some order on the subject.

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Revolution Disclosure.—An advertisement in the Liverpool *Daily Post* states that an active servant is wanted, “who must be a plain cook and be able to dress a little boy five years old.” Are the advertisers cannibals? And (we ask only for information) with what save do they eat little boys five years old?

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The Difference.—On the first day of April people try to make fools of each other; all the rest of the year they make fools of themselves.

Mr. Straub wants the Senate to repeal the whole of the present circuit law, in order to remedy its defects.

Property left to a child may soon be lost; but the inheritance of virtue, all the rest of the year they make fools of themselves.

John Patterson, a printer of Albany, is thought to be the best mathematician in the world.

It is stated that General Sam Houston, of Texas, intends making Arizona his future home.



Mr. J. Smith, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, March 1, 1858.

The Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court, will assemble at Harrisburg, on Thursday next, the 4th of March. J. W. DOUGLAS, Esq., of Chambersburg, will represent this Senatorial district, and Dr. E. F. SHAW, of Littlestown, the county. The Convention will fully endorse President BUCHANAN.

Geo. HARNEY and Col. SUMNER arrived at Washington on the 14th ult., direct from Leavenworth, Kansas, having been telegraphed for. They both report everything quiet in the Territory, and say they apprehend no further difficulties, provided Congress will give them a government of their own, by admitting them under the Lecompton Constitution. If that is done, in less than sixty days all trouble will cease.

Our troops in Utah were in good health on the 5th of January, the last date received. The United States District Court for Utah had indicted Brigham Young, Kimball and other Mormon dignitaries, with high treason.

Public Opinion.—There is not a solitary Democratic paper in the great State of New York—not one—which does not fully and unequivocally endorse the Kansas policy of President BUCHANAN!

The Voice of the Democracy.—The Pittsburgh Union very pointedly says: "The ten Democratic Senators in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from the Congressional districts represented at Washington by Messrs. HICKMAN, OWEN JONES, REILLY, DEWART, and CHAPMAN, stand fairly and squarely up to the Kansas policy of President BUCHANAN and the Democratic party. This is a significant fact, and cannot well be overlooked."

The North-Western Counties.—We find the following item in the Venango Spectator, with reference to the Democratic sentiment in the Northwestern counties of this State. The Spectator says: "The Democrats of Warren endorsed the Administration at a meeting held last week. The Northwestern counties are now a unit. This is what we expected. It is the height of presumption to suppose for a moment that the Democratic party will turn its back upon the Administration, and thereby play into the hands of the opposition."

The Opposition are growing savage at the prospect of the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, (witness their journals published here.) As soon as that is accomplished, they very well know, their chief "occupation will be gone"—their thunder dead, and their party nearly or quite so. So let them howl—nobody is hurt by it, while the audience are amused.

Pardon of Monroe Stewart.—Governor Parker has signed the pardon of Monroe Stewart, convicted in connection with the murder of George Wilson and Elizabeth McMaster, in Allegheny county. The confession of both Jones and Fife, upon the gallows, freed Stewart from any complicity in the murders, and since then petitions to an enormous extent have flooded in upon the Governor, asking for a pardon. Stewart was under sentence to be hung on last Friday.

Death of Judge Kane.—The Hon. John K. Kane, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, near Philadelphia, on Sunday night, about sixty-five years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and rapidly rose to distinction as a lawyer and politician. In 1845, Governor Shunk appointed Mr. K. Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and in 1848, upon the death of Judge Randall, of the U. S. District Court, President Polk appointed Mr. K. to the vacancy, and he filled that position up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children; three sons and a daughter. His deceased son Dr. E. K. Kane, by his Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, has shed undying lustre on the family name.

New England Bigotry.—A recent Theological Society meeting in New Haven refused a license to a candidate for the ministry, because he would not promise to preach against "slavery." Afterwards the candidate, Mr. Monteith, applied to another association and was refused. The affair has created quite a stir in New Haven.

It is said that a gentleman who was formerly one of the proprietors of a house in Davenport, Iowa, which recently failed, is now ailing wood.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Turney has introduced in the Senate, an important bill relative to debts due to decedents. It empowers the "Courts of Common Pleas upon the application of any trustee, trustees or assignees, or for the Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth, upon the application of any executor or administrator by petition or otherwise, representing that there are certain debts due and owing such estates, evidenced by judgments, notes, bonds, bills, book accounts, or other evidence of indebtedness in writing, that are doubtful or cannot be collected, to authorize such trustee, assignee, executor or administrator, to make public sale of such claims to the highest and best bidder, provided that notice of such sales shall be given by written or printed handbills for ten days." Such a law is now in operation in Ohio.

In the Senate, on the 17th ult., Mr. Brewer read in place a bill for the relief of J. L. Schick, late Treasurer of Adams county—in order to balance an account at the Auditor General's office, for Military Fines, &c., paid to the Independent Blues, of Gettysburg, amounting to about \$165.

Mr. Brewer also read a bill to incorporate the Mummasburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Adams county. On the same day, in the House, numerous petitions were presented in favor of abolishing the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

The bill to repeal all laws for the collection of Collateral Inheritance Taxes was defeated in the House, as was a bill to alter and amend the fee

WILL KANSAS BE ADMITTED?

We answer yes. And to adopt the language of the Lancaster Intelligencer) why should it not be under the Lecompton Constitution? The people of Kansas had decided by a majority of over five thousand votes, at a preliminary measure, that they desired to quit their Territorial dependence and become a sovereign State of the Union. This decision was had in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Congress; and, in accordance with the popular wish, the Territorial Legislature enacted a law authorizing the election of delegates to a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution. The Convention met at Lecompton, in the Territory, and after mature deliberation and reflection, agreed upon a Constitution for the government of the new State. This Constitution is now before Congress for their approval, and is in pursuance of law. The only questions, then, in our humble opinion, for the National Legislature to inquire into, are: *First*—Was the Convention a legal body, authorized to frame a Constitution? and, *Secondly*—Is the Constitution, so framed, republican in all its features according to the requirements of the Federal Constitution? If these interrogatories are answered affirmatively, and we apprehend there can be no other response, the question is settled, and we do not see what should prevent Kansas from being at once admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. This, we believe, is a plain and concise statement of the whole affair.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The unauthorized Topeka Legislature was still in session in Kansas, at last accounts. The regular Territorial Legislature had done comparatively nothing, and, according to the most authentic advice of affairs in the Territory, the object of which is to provide a better currency for the people of Pennsylvania. The first section provides that the several banks of the Commonwealth shall take at par, on deposit, in payment of debts and of claims received for collection, the notes of all solvent specie paying banks of the State, and authorize them to pay out in discounts, &c., all such notes.—The second section prohibits the issue of notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

On Monday, the 22d, Washington's Farewell Address was read in the Hall of the House, in the presence of both bodies, the Governor, Heads of Departments, &c., and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Ramsey, of Philadelphia, has introduced into the House, a new license bill. Amongst other changes it takes the licensing power from the Courts, and vests it in the County Commissioners.

The bill also compels persons taking out license to file a bond in the Quarter Sessions' Court for \$500, conditioned for the preservation of order,

and for not selling minors drink.

Persons applying for license in Philadelphia and Pittsburg who sell \$10,000 worth per annum, and upwards, to pay \$200; those from \$5,000 to \$10,000, to pay \$100; from \$2,500 to \$5,000, to pay \$50; those who sell \$2,000 and under, to pay \$30.—In the country and boroughs, the latter class to pay \$25 per annum.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the majority of the committee on the Kansas resolutions reported a resolution in favor of the Lecompton constitution, accompanied by a lengthy report urging the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, with a declaration that it is the right of the people to alter it whenever they desire, through proper legal means. It was ordered to be printed, and a motion to postpone action to allow the minority to report was defeated by the united vote of the Democratic members.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A small company of very serious and anxious looking men, assembled at Herr's Hotel on Monday evening, in obedience to a call for a Republican State Convention. The delegates were entirely self-constituted, embracing the Republican members of the Legislature, and sundry old politicians, who have, as Whigs, Americans, and latterly Republicans, led and shipwrecked the opposition. These old political doctors, with Thaddeus Stevens at their head, assembled in solemn council over the dead body of their last victim, and put their heads together for the purpose of erecting a new party, or giving the late Republican organization some appearance of life. After much tribulation, we hear that they determined not to call a Convention at this time, but to continue the old committee, with Lemuel Todd as chairman, and to meet in convention at his call.—Harrisburg Union.

We learn that a Convention of all the isles will come off at Harrisburg about the first of July next, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judge. Democrats will not allow themselves to be caught in a trap which they can plainly see.

DUEL PREVENTED.

A difficulty recently occurred at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, between Gen. Cullom, of Tenn., and James B. Clay, of Ky., and the latter challenged the former to a duel, which challenge was accepted. Friends interposed, and after no little parleying, the master was referred to Senators J. J. Crittenden, R. Toombs and A. Kennedy, for honorable adjustment, who reported Mr. Cullom in the wrong, and that he make a satisfactory apology to Mr. Clay. So the master was wisely dropped. It seems that the difficulty arose in this way: Gen. Cullom asked Mr. Clay to drink, which he declined; Cullom insisted, and Clay more positively refused; offensive remarks passed, we are thinking; but there is no extreme to which Black Republican fanaticism will not go, to carry its point.—Journal of Commerce.

We have a letter from Kansas which is explicit in charging the assassination upon the Free State leaders. We suppress the name of the alleged instigator:

WYANDOTTE, K. T., Jan. 25, 1858.

Hon. Samuel Stover, the Democratic State Senator elect from this district, was shot in the woods about four miles from this place. There can be no doubt that —'s Secret Inquisition is at the bottom of this most hellish deed.

Stover, as State Senator, stood in the way of the election of — to the United States Senate; and there is convincing evidence that black-hearted man plotted his assassination.

Honest people at the North will be astonished when the real character of the leaders of the Free State party shall be spread before them.

It is rumored that the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, our minister to England, will be appointed U. S. Judge in Pennsylvania, vice Judge Kane, deceased.

Mrs. Bliss, widow of the late Major Bliss, United States army, and daughter of Gen. Taylor, the ex-President, was married on the 11th ult., to Philip P. Bradford, Esq., of Virginia. The marriage took place at New Orleans.

It is estimated that India is worth to England at least \$85,000,000 per annum.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1858.

DEAR COMPILER.—The grand doings at Richmond, on the occasion of the inauguration of the state of Washington, on Monday, cut short Congressional work for a few days. However, there is still something to note since my last.

We have reports from the Senate Committee on Territories, in regard to the Kansas question. The majority of the Committee, (reporting through Mr. Green,) take the ground that the Lecompton Convention was legally called, and its acts binding, and allude in proper terms to the bad spirit which actuated the abolitionists in Kansas in refusing to vote when the greatest and only question of controversy was presented to them. And now, whilst claiming to be a majority of the voters of the Territory, and therefore able to elect a Legislature and Convention, the agitators ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at legal times and legal places rightfully do for themselves; that is, to change or abolish their Constitution; and in case Congress refuse to comply with their constitutional demands, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious not to do for themselves, but which they willfully refuse to do, they threaten to plunge the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind, that they are conscious of being a powerless minority, and only expect to be able to compass their unwarantable ends by departing from the general way of peace and quiet. The bill recites that the people of Kansas framed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, republican in form, and the Convention held at Lecompton has, in their name and behalf, asked Congress to admit her. Therefore, it is declared that Kansas should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. The bill prescribes boundaries, and contains the usual regulations relative to, and grants of public land, as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas for the present, one representative in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Douglass presented a dissenting report, as did Messrs. Collamer and Wade, the latter using such logic as is usually found in the columns of the New York Tribune. Mr. Douglass argues in favor of an "enabling act," contending that the Lecompton Convention was not clothed with the necessary power to establish a Constitution without the assent of Congress.

The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will be taken up in the Senate on Monday next, and "put through" without much delay—say a week—and if passed in the shape as reported, will also pass the House, by ten or twelve majority, but the struggle may be more protracted than in the Senate.

That the question may be speedily settled is the prayer of all really sincere friends of the Union throughout the States, and in Kansas it is rapidly becoming the general one. The Tribune and its co-workers are losing their occupation.

X. T. Z.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The recent action in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN's Kansas policy by the Democracy of Delaware, Chester, Snyder, Union, Warren, Cambria, Lancaster and Lawrence counties puts the capstone to the column of Democratic action by which that policy has been endorsed in his native State. The whole question is now at rest so far as party sentiments is concerned in Pennsylvania, and those who antagonize the President in his course with reference to the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, do so in direct opposition to the official expression of Democratic sentiment, in all sections of the Commonwealth. With a scurvy and unimportant exception or two, every Democratic county assemblage yet held has fully sustained the position of Mr. BUCHANAN, and expressed the utmost confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the motives by which he has been and is now governed and controlled.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SENATOR STOVER.

LIGHT SHED UPON IT.—We take from a late number of the Albany Atlas the following additional information upon this subject:

A NEW WAY OF DEFEATING AN OPPONDING PARTY.—In the Kansas Legislature, elected on the 4th of January, according to the returns, there were 22 Democrats and 22 Free State men in the House, and 10 Democrats to 9 Free State men in the Senate. To make a tie all round, the Free State men shot Stover, one of the Democratic Senators, and it is said that he has died of his wounds. This is rather sharp practice, we are thinking; but there is no extreme to which Black Republican fanaticism will not go, to carry its point.

WE DON'T MISS THE CHANCE!

Public attention is "waking up" more and more to the reliable character of the investment offered in the Gettysburg Railroad Bonds. We learn that last week upwards of five thousand dollars' worth were disposed of, and the prospect of increasing sales is highly propitious. None can doubt as to the safety of the investment. The net earnings on that part of the road now worked (between New Oxford and Hanover) are already sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds which the company now sell.

THE COMPILER.

H. J. STANLEY, Esq.—Dear Sir—I do not know whether your correspondents W. claims the authorship of the Problem published over the signature W. As he gives no credit, however, one might presume so: yet I would hardly suppose him guilty of such a piece of plagiarism. He has, however, changed some of the dress in which this Problem appeared as published in the *Adams Sentinel* of December 21st, 1857, as given by "Stanious," who stated that its author (to him unknown) gave it the name of the "Mathematician's Toy," a copy of which, as published in the *Sentinel*, I give below—as also the "answer" given 27th December, 1857, as given by "Stanious" —which is:

Length 270 feet; distance of the bee from the 112 203 feet; course of the butterfly S 53° 08' E; course of the bee S 30° 52' W.

"In my garden having found

A walk that runs due East and West,

At its east end, with a good design,

I drew a true meridian line;

And at the point of intersection,

The bee followed was by my direction

A 200 feet vine, which there grows,

And at its western end,

S. westward where the meridian ends,

A leontine lily dropping bents,

Now to the lily from the rose :

A butterfly directly goes :

And at right angles to its rhombs

A bee from the narcissus comes :

And just two hundred eighty-eight feet

From the sweet rose there is no meet:

They tarried not, but did pursue,

Their former course each renew,

The bee stopped when it got due West

From where the butterfly would rest;

But feet one hundred sixty and two :

The butterfly must yet pass through

Ere it can sip the lily's dew,

What length's the meridian?—and

How long's the walk, I do demand,—

And ye who's skill'd in Geometry,

How far's the lily from the bee?

Ye who navigation know,

The course of either insect show."

COWANOG FARMER.

Brushtown, Feb. 23, 1858.

FOR THE COMPILER.

FRIEND STANLEY.—I send you a solution of "W's" Problem, published in The Compiler of Monday last, which I believe is correct.

The walk is 288 feet, the meridian line is 216 feet, and the butterfly was 360 feet from the bee.

Feb. 24, 1858.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA.—"YORK SPRINGS FEMALE SEM

Burning of the Pacific Hotel, St. Louis.—
Large Number of Persons Killed and Wounded—Starting Incidents.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—A fire broke out in the Pacific Hotel about three o'clock this morning, causing the greatest consternation among the boarders. Ten persons were killed, and others seriously injured, by leaping from the windows. The building was burned.

The confusion attendant upon this disaster is so great that the names of the killed and wounded have not been ascertained.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—The burning of the Pacific Hotel proves to be a more terrible calamity than was at first reported.

This morning there were about a hundred persons in the house, between forty and fifty of whom were missing.

The fire broke out in the drug store, under the hotel, and the flames spread so rapidly that before the inmates could be aroused, the stairways were enveloped in fire, and all ingress was cut off except by the windows. Many leaped from the third story, and were horribly mangled or instantly killed. Many more were either unable even to reach the windows or were burned to death in their rooms.

Several more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men are energetically engaged in removing the rubbish.

The wounded are promptly taken in charge by their friends or sent to the hospital, where their injuries are immediately attended to. Several of the wounded cannot possibly recover. The loss of property amounts to upwards of \$50,000.

St. Louis, Feb. 25th.—Charles L. Taylor alias Sanders has been arrested on the terrible suspicion of being the cause of the dreadful disaster at the Pacific Hotel. He is charged with firing the hotel after murdering Ephraim Doane, one of the inmates! Dr. Dan W. Strader, the landlord, and Charles Waldrup, the watchman of the hotel, have also been arrested and will be examined to-morrow. Lives lost between twenty and thirty.

Gas Explosion in a Church— Destruction of Property—Probable Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Last evening the Methodist Protestant Church, on Sixth street, near Race, was partially destroyed by an explosion, caused by defective gas pipes.

At seven o'clock some fifteen persons were assembled in the basement for prayer meeting, when a strong odor of gas was observed. An effort was made to discover the leakage, and a light was applied to the meter, when a blaze burst forth, but it was extinguished by a bucket of water. Quiet was almost restored, when an explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls, and making a wreck of the basement. In the church, above half of the pews were torn up, the windows were blown out, portions of the floor were carried as high as the ceiling, the doors were forced, and the hinges blown off. In the street the explosion was heard at the distance of half a mile, and the windows of many of the buildings were destroyed.

Eight or ten persons were severely wounded, two or three of whom are not expected to live.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Via Malta, Calcutta dates to the 1st of January have reached England. Also, Canton dates of the 29th of December, and Bombay and the 13th of January. Sir Colin Campbell had taken possession of Finkabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d. Gorachpore was also taken on the 6th—seven guns captured and 200 of the enemy killed. The British loss was only 2 killed and 7 wounded.

The British and French forces landed at Canton on the 28th of December. The British landed 4,600 men, and the French 300 men. The whole escalated on the 29th, and the heights within the town were in possession of the besiegers by nine o'clock in the morning. The Chinese nobly contested the advance of the English and French within the city. The damage done to the town was but small. The captain of the ship Aecon was killed.

The Times' dispatch says that the bombardment of Canton commenced at day-light on the 24th, and continued all day and the ensuing night. The assault was made in three divisions at 6 o'clock in the morning. Gough's fort was taken and two others were blown up. The Chinese continued to fire from their houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

Market Reports.

Correspondent from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Floor, per barrel, \$4 44 @ 4 50
Wheat, per bushel, 1 02 @ 1 20
Rye, " 65 @ 1 20
Corn, " 55 @ 1 20
Oats, " 31 @ 1 20
Clover-seed, " 4 87 @ 5 12
Timothy-seed, " 2 50 @ 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hundred, 7 00 @ 9 50
Mops, " 7 50 @ 7 75
Hay, per ton, 10 00 @ 15 00
Whiskey, per gallon, 21 @ 23
Guanco, Peruvian, per ton, 65 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Floor, per bbl., from wagons, \$4 00
De., " from stores, 4 03
Wheat, per bushel, 87 @ 1 00
Rye, " 60
Corn, " 45
Oats, " 27
Clover-seed, " 4 50
Timothy, " 1 50
Plaster, per ton, 6 50

York—Friday last.

Floor, per bbl., from wagons, \$4 00
De., " from stores, 4 75
Wheat, per bushel, 85 @ 1 00
Rye, " 62
Corn, " 45
Oats, " 27
Clover-seed, " 4 75
Timothy, " 2 00
Plaster, per ton, 6 50

Democratic Meeting.

We are pleased to state that the Democratic State Bar Association will meet at the public house of Jacob L. Goss, in Hanover, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P.M., to settle a township ticket. [March 1.]

THE Democrats of Franklin township are requested to meet at the house of Amos Fisher, the usual place for holding the general elections, on Saturday the 12th of March, at 1 o'clock P.M., to settle a township ticket. [March 1.]

PERSONS commanding Housekeeping will find it to their advantage to purchase at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

MANY.

Persons who constantly, on hand, and to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

The Altar.

"Then comes the wild weather, come short or come slow; We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. CHARLES H. EICHELBERGER, of York county, to Miss SUSAN MENGE, of Huntington township, Adena county.

On the 8th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. WM. H. TURNER to Miss ISABELLA M. SUNICLEY, both of Hamiltonian township.

On the 8th ult., at Mt. St. Mary's College, by the Rev. John McCaffrey, Mr. JOHN DONELLY to Mrs. COYLE.

On the 11th ult., at Mt. St. Mary's, by the same, Mr. JOHN BURKHART to Miss SMITH, both of Mt. St. Mary's.

On the 7th of Jan., by the Rev. R. S. Grier, Mr. JACOB OVERHOLTZER to Miss MARGARET, daughter of John Clark, all of Liberty township.

At Fairfield, on the 15th ult., by Rev. Mr. Deneker, Mr. JAMES B. TOPPER to Miss SANDERS, both of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Seehler, Mr. WILLIAM PARK to Miss JANE SPONSEL-LER, both of Adams county.

On the 16th ult., by the Rev. L. Gerhard, Mr. AMOS LAUCH, of Oxford township, to Miss LOUISA S., daughter of Peter Diehl, Esq., of New Oxford, Adams county.

On the 17th ult., by the same, Mr. PETER BUEHLER, of Franklin township, to Miss LEAH HAVERSTOCK, of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county.

On the 11th ult., at the Rev. J. F. Campbell, Mr. JEFFERSON REESE, of this county, to Miss CHRISTIANA E. BUCHTEL, of Washington county, Md.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found; New green is youth, new withering on the ground."

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at the residence of his father, Mr. Ephraim Martin, in this place, THOMAS MARTIN, Esq., aged 41 years and 6 months. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to proceed to Ever Green Cemetery.

The members of Gettysburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., will meet at their Hall at a quarter before 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Dr. Martin.

On the 17th ult., in the 84th year of his age, Mr. WM. MOONEY, about 40 years a resident of Franklin.

On the 2d ult., Mr. JOHN H. SPANGLER, of Tyrone township, aged 60 years 3 months and 22 days.

On the 13th ult., at Fairfield, Adams county, Mrs. CATHARINE FRONZT, in her 75th year.

On the 17th ult., in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, after an illness of some weeks, which he bore with Christian resignation, leaving a testimony behind to his bereaved wife, and a large circle of relatives and friends, that he has gone to a better world, Mr. THOMAS WILL, aged about 70 years.

At seven o'clock some fifteen persons were assembled in the basement for prayer meeting, when a strong odor of gas was observed. An effort was made to discover the leakage, and a light was applied to the meter, when a blaze burst forth, but it was extinguished by a bucket of water. Quiet was almost restored, when an explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls, and making a wreck of the basement. In the church, above half of the pews were torn up, the windows were blown out, portions of the floor were carried as high as the ceiling, the doors were forced, and the hinges blown off. In the street the explosion was heard at the distance of half a mile, and the windows of many of the buildings were destroyed.

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Poor-House Accounts.

JULY B. DANER, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 6th day of January, A. D., 1857, to the 6th day of January, A. D., 1858.

DR.

Jan. 6. To order on J. L. Schick, County Treasurer, No. 1.

" 23. " " 45. 400 00

Feb. 20. " 63. 500 00

" 20. " 90. 200 00

Mar. 10. " 102. 600 00

" 31. " 105. 400 00

To Cash of John Scott, former Steward. " 126 26

" 7. To order on J. L. Schick, County Treasurer, No. 156.

" 23. " 212. 500 00

July 14. " 225. 500 00

Aug. 5. " 237. 600 00

" 21. " 248. 500 00

Sept. 21. " 263. 500 00

Oct. 27. " 272. 1000 00

Dec. 7. To Cash of George Codor, 600 00

" 8. Order on J. L. Schick, County Treasurer, No. 479.

" Cash of George Hooe, 200 00

1858. Jan. 6. Balance due Treasurer, 8636 26

" 125 17

\$3761 43

CR.

By Cash paid out as follows:

Out door pauper support, \$1023 00

Merchandise and groceries, 1506 93

Pork and stock hogs, 548 00

Beef cattle, sheep and horses, 1412 38

Flour, grain and grinding, 1149 16

Mechanic's work, 1001 18

Printing accounts and blanks, 63 00

Stone oil, plaster, lime, guano and hauling, 269 76

Drugs and medicines, 69 06

Removing paupers, 3 00

Wood chopping, making rails, post fence, &c., 112 35

Subscription to Gettysburg railroad, 500 00

Court costs to commonwealth, 3 95

Steward's sundry expenses, 150 00

Male hirelings, 213 28

Female hirelings, 170 12

Physician's salary, 100 00

Counsel fees, 312 00

Director's extra services, 60 00

Cook's salary, 40 00

Treasurer's salary, 40 00

\$3761 43

We, the undersigned, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do hereby certify that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and that they are correct, being from the 6th day of January, A. D. 1857, to the 6th day of January, A. D. 1858—both inclusive.

JOHN HAUPMAN, C. CASIMAN, ISAAC HERETER, Auditors.

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., late Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 6th day of January, A. D. 1857, to the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857.

DR.

Balance due on settlement, Jan. 6, '57, \$7 95

Cast found with deceased pauper, 1 70

Cash received for tallow, lard and poultry, 83 98

Cast for hides from John Gilbert, 50 00

Cash for two horses, 150 00

Cow and yearling calf, 35 00

\$363 98

CR.

By general expenses, \$49 72

Superintending building, coffins furnished and other extra services, 188 00

Cash paid J. B. Danner, Esq., Treas., 126 26

\$363 9

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stahl, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the subscriber, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

Job: PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tanning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—“Compiler” on the sign.

The Poet's Corner.

Love and Physic.

A clever man was Dr. Dig,
Mistresses well he bore,
He never lost his patient till
He had no patients more;
And though his practice once was large,
It did not swell his gains,
The pains he labored for were but
The labor for his pains.
Though “art is long,” his cash got short,
And well might Eden die it,
For who will trust a name unknown,
When merit gets no credit?
To marry seemed the only way
To ease his mind of trouble,
Mistresses never singly come,
And misery makes them double.

He had a patient, rich and fair,
That hearts by scores was breaking,
And so he called it—his beating heart
With anxious fears was swelling—
And half in habit took her hand,
And on her tongue was swelling;
But thrice, though he essayed to speak,
He stopped, and stunk, and blundered,
For say, what mortal could be cool,
Whose pulse was most a hundred?
“Madame,” at last he faltered out—
His love had grown courageous—
“I have discerned a new compunction,
I hope to prove contagious;
And when the symptoms I relate,
And show its diagnosis,
Ah, let me hope from those dear lips,
Some favorable prognosis.”

“This done,” he cries, “let's tie those ties
Which now but death can sever;
Since like eures like I do infer
That love loves love forever.”
He prudled—he blushed, however strange
It seems on first perusal,
Although there was no promise made,
She gave him a refusal.
“I cannot marry one who lives
By other folks' distresses—
The man I marry I must love,
Nor fear his fond cares;
For who, whatever be their sex,
However strange the case is,
Would like to have a doctor's bill
Stuck up into his face?”

Perhaps you think “twas love and rage
He took some deadly pain,
Or with his hand broached a vein
To ease his mind's motion.
Twas the vein of his deep sin,
The wretched one might miss it;
He reached his oil—oh! and there
He quenched her for the vessel.

Select Wisecracy.

WEARING MOURNING APPAREL. The influence of fashion is not only made to subserve the empty vanity of the idle and frivolous, but so arrogant are its demands, so imperious its dictates, that even a visit from the pale monarch of the tomb cannot be received without consulting its decrees, in order to ascertain in what particular mode of dress it would be proper to receive him. The tears of the heart-broken widow must be wiped away for a time, that she may be able to consult with a crowd of seamstresses and mantua-makers, as to the fashion of her mourning garments. The bereaved husband must suspend their agonizing grief in order to superintend the duties of the work shop into which their desolated home has been converted. To abstain from converting a house of mourning into a place of business and bustle—to dispense with subtle dress-making and the cold, commonplace drudges of dress-fitting, would be considered by many as betraying a want of proper respect to the memory of the dead, when in reality it is only the result of the arbitrary decisions of fashion, which are as inexorable in their decrees as the fiat of fate.

There is nothing in the color of black, which is in reality any more mournful, only for its associations, from habit, than in any other color. The top in his suit of black does not look half as solemn as do some others in blue or drab. In China the color of mourning is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown. Each people, says a writer, profess to have their reasons for the particular color of their mourning apparel. White is supposed to denote purity; yellow, that death is the end of human existence here, as the leaves when they fall and the flowers when they fade, turn yellow; brown denotes the earth to which the dead return; blue expresses the happiness which it is hoped that the departed enjoy; and purple or violet, sorrow on the one side and hope on the other, that color being a mixture of black and blue. In a dress devoid of ostentation's vanity, the dead can be as much respected in one color as in another.

This servility to the dictates of foreign fashion makers—this useless expenditure for mourning dresses, was very repugnant to the pure minded and patriotic fathers of the American Revolution—so much so that on the 20th of October, 1775, Congress unanimously agreed to certain articles of association which were signed by every member of that illustrious body, in which they mutually pledged themselves that “on the death of a relative or friend none of us, or any of our families, will go into any kind of mourning dress farther than a black cravat or ribbon on the arm or hat.” Gentlemen, a black ribbon or necklace for ladies, and that we will discontinue the giving of gloves and stockings at funerals.”

This was the spirit, and these the principles of the great men who “declared our national independence. They not only absolved themselves from a

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL.”

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

NO. 23.

foreign yoke so far as the government was concerned, but they declared their independence of another tyrant—that of foreign fashion. They broke the fetters which bound them to foreign milliners as well as foreign depots. Their attempts to overthrow the pitiless despotism of fashion was not a mere empty formality, but the agreement was carried into practice and adhered to while they lived.

Why cannot the same custom obtain now? Why is not a black scarf, a crimp band, or a black ribbon, all that is necessary to be worn as an outward indication of grief? If we need an outward token of sorrow at all for the eyes of other people, why not adopt the economical practice of our patriotic forefathers?

The custom of changing the entire

apparel of a numerous family on the death of a relative, produces not infrequently great privation and pecuniary embarrassment.

Often has the little

all, left by the industry and ingenuity of the deceased parent to support the widow and children, been sadly diminished, or altogether swept away, by being devoted to the purchase of unnecessary garments of mounting apparel,

which, under a more healthy public opinion, might have been dispensed with, and the children supplied with far more necessary articles of comfort. We

would not treat this question lightly or haphazard; the custom is dictated by the

most delicate impulses and sympathies of our better nature; still it is a custom

which could well be dispensed with altogether.

We make these remarks in all kindness, upon what seems to us a useless

expense, towards those who feel compelled by public opinion and habit to follow the custom.

It seems to us that these trappings of grief are entirely useless where there it is real grief, a hollow mockery where is not.

The objections against the custom are, it is useless, inconvenient and expensive.

In summer, mourning dresses are the most uncomfortable of any that are worn.

And what do they serve? To remind us that we are afflicted and bereaved?

We need no outward memorial of that melancholy fact, nor do we

desire to be pointed out to an unyielding world as one that asks public attention to the circumstance. Shall a suit of clothes be worn because it is gratified to our own individual feelings—because it affords some solace and comfort in our bereavement?

We can derive no consolation from such a song, or from any such outward sign of grief.

The custom is inconvenient. It

throws the bustle and responsibility of making purchases and making garments upon a family at the very moment when, on every account, they

most imperatively require seclusion and retirement; when, worn out with watching, care, anxiety and grief, they need quiet and repose. To us there is a

shocking insensibility, we had almost

sacrifice, in turning the house of

death into a shop for the dress maker!

Who that has ever witnessed what

usually passes upon such occasions, who

has seen the afflicted dragged forth

to be dressed for the pageant, harassed

by inquiries about gowns and bonnets;

or heard, intermingled with sighs, sobs

and tears of anguish, paltry discussions

about the adjustment of a cap or a rib-

bonnet—who has seen all this without seeing and feeling that it was unbecoming and ill-timed beyond all power of words to express.

Who will be among the first to throw off this vassalage to the

decrees of an oppressive custom—this

servility to diseased public opinion?

Many have done so already—who will initiate their laudable example?—*Philadelphia Argus.*

The Dayton Gazette says that a student at Oxford, Miami county, vis-

iting Troy a few days since, was told

that a Dutchman had been made to be

believe that a lion had escaped from a

menagerie and was prowling around.

The student thought it funny to play

him a trick, and so got inside of a but-

to skin and secreted himself in the elec-

tric. The Dutchman was sent down on

some pretended errand, the lion sprang

at him, growling. The Dutchman caught

an endgeal and laid Mr. lion sprawling

where his friends found him senseless.

Remedies revived him, and he will

probably recover, a wiser if not better

man.

Kansas Falling Up.—The Rev. Mr.

Kalloch, having resigned the pasto-

rship of the Tremont Temple, in Boston,

and retired from the gospel ministry,

it is stated that it is his intention to setle

in Kansas, and establish the legal

profession. We also see that Frank

Baldwin, with his pretty little wife, from

whom he was so long separated, on ac-

count of the discovery of some eccentricities on her part, which brought

about the Shawmut avenue whipping

affair in Boston, some time ago, has

also made Kansas his home. Look out

for a rise in the price of gin slings.

The Latest Strike.—The colored

waiters of the Troy House, N. Y., late-

ly struck on a requisition always com-

piled with, that in passing through the

saloon or office of the hotel they should

take off their hats or caps, and Mr.

Jones last week received a written com-

munication from the dining-room stat-

ing that the waiters had resolved not

to observe the rule hereafter! The

difficulty was summarily disposed of.

The indignant waiters were discharged,

and a new force of colored waiters em-

ployed. A short horse is soon carried.

A Chance!—The Legislature of Texas

has passed a law enabling free negroes

to choose masters and become slaves.—

Colored persons in the free States will

please to take notice.

SELLING A DOG.

Dick Lazebone was the owner of a large dog, which it cost as much to keep as it would two pigs; and the dog besides was utterly useless. Nay, he was worse than useless, for, in addition to the expense of keeping, he took up house room, and greatly annoyed Dick's wife.

“Please take the dog,” said she: “Mr. Lazebone, I do wish you would sell him, or kill him, or do something or other with him. He's more plague than use.”

“Well, well, my dear,” said Dick, “say no more about it. I'll get rid of him out of these days.”

This was intended as a mere get off

on the part of Dick; but as his wife kept daily drumming in his ears about the dog, he was at length compelled to take some order on the subject.

“Well, wife,” said he one day, as he came in, “I've sold Jowler.”

“Have you, indeed?” said she, brightening up at the good news.—“I'm dreadfully glad of it. How much did you get for him, my dear?”

“Fifty dollars.”

A correspondent of the New Orleans True Delta puts this knotty question to that paper. Possibly some lawyer hereabouts could solve it:

“Allow one of your subscribers to ask the following question: I visited last night in company with numerous others, the wonderful phenomena now exhibiting at Spaulding & Rogers' Museum, I mean the *Saints*, *Twins*, what

I wish to ask of you is should Chang, one of the twins, infringe the law by something worthy of death, how should he be punished and justice be satisfied, if it could not be with the death of the mother?”

To which another pertinently replies:

“Great logic that! Happily lighting and matrimony are entirely different institutions.”

This was intended as a mere get off

on the part of Chang; but the man who was mixing up dough.

Jones pointed to his wife and then “slid” for the front door. The last

word of Jones he was “kiting” it down the road, hotly pursued by a red headed lady and a sister pole. Poor Jones.

A whale a short time ago was stranded on the Norfolk coast, and purchased as a speculation by a sharp practitioner, who advertised for information how to preserve it. A Sunderland wing replied to the advertisement, tendering the desired information on receipt of half-a-crown's worth of postage stamps—which arrived; and the following receipt duly forwarded:

“Put the whale carefully into glass bottle, cover it with spirits of wine (strong whiskey may do) then cork and seal up.” The postage stamps were handed over to a charitable institution.

Smith invented a patent hen persuader, or nest, on which the eggs dis-

appeared as fast as laid. A hen went on it one morning; Smith never saw her come of again. At night he visited the persuader. In the upper compartment was a handful of feathers, a few toe-nails, and a bill; in the lower compartment were three dozen and eleven eggs. Smith saw it all! Her defeat constitution had been unequal to the effort and, fired by young ambition, she had laid herself all away.

A German gentleman, named Muller, has lately put down five millions of eggs of the lake trout obtained from Lakes Ontario and Michigan, in streams leading into Lake Saltonstall, Connecticut. He has also put down about a million of the eggs of the



W. J. Gable, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, P. I.

Monday Morning, March 1, 1858.

The Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court, will assemble at Harrisburg, on Thursday next, the 4th of March. J. W. DOUGLAS, Esq., of Chambersburg, will represent this Senatorial district, and Dr. E. F. SHORE, of Littlestown, the county. The Convention will fully endorse President BUCHANAN.

Gen. HARNEY and Col. SUMNER arrived at Washington on the 14th ult., direct from Leavenworth, Kansas, having been telegraphed for. They both report everything quiet in the Territory, and say they apprehend no further difficulties, provided Congress will give them a government of their own, by admitting them under the Lecompton Constitution. If that is done, in less than ninety days all trouble will cease.

Our troops in Utah were in good health on the 3rd of January, the last date received. The United States District Court for Utah had indicted Brigham Young, Kimball and other Mormon dignitaries, with high treason.

Public Opinion.—There is not a solitary Democratic paper in the great State of New York—not one—which does not fully and unequivocally endorse the Kansas policy of President BUCHANAN!

The Voice of the Democracy.—The Pittsburgh Union very pointedly says: “The ten Democratic Senators in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from the Congressional districts represented at Washington by Messrs. HICKMAN, OWEN JONES, REILLY, DEWART, and CHAPMAN, stand fairly and squarely up to the Kansas policy of President BUCHANAN and the Democratic party. This is a significant fact, and cannot well be overlooked.”

The North-Western Counties.—We find the following item in the Venango Spectator, with reference to the Democratic sentiment in the Northwestern counties of this State. The Spectator says: “The Democrats of Warren endorsed the Administration at a meeting held last week. The Northwestern counties are now a unit. This is what we expected. It is the height of presumption to suppose for a moment that the Democratic party will turn its back upon the Administration, and thereby play into the hands of the opposition.”

The Opposition are growing savage at the prospect of the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, (without their journals published here.) As soon as that is accomplished, they very well know, their chief “occupation will be gone”—their thunder dead, and their party nearly or quite so. So let them howl—nobody is hurt by it, whilst the audience are amused.

Pardon of Monroe Stewart.—Governor Packer has signed the pardon of Monroe Stewart, convicted in connection with Charlotte Jones and Henry Fife of the murder of George Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters, in Allegheny county. The confession of both Jones and Fife, upon the gallows, freed Stewart from any complicity in the murders, and since then petitions to an enormous extent have flooded in upon the Governor, asking for a pardon. Stewart was under sentence to be hung on last Friday.

Death of Judge Kane.—The Hon. John K. Kane, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, near Philadelphia, on Sunday night, about sixty-five years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and rapidly rose to distinction as a lawyer and politician. In 1845, Governor Shunk appointed Mr. K. Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and in 1846, upon the death of Judge Randall, of the U. S. District Court, President Polk appointed Mr. K. to the vacancy, and he filled that position up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children; three sons and a daughter. His deceased son Dr. E. K. Kane, by his Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, has shed undying lustre on the family name.

New England Bigotry.—A recent Theological Society meeting in New Haven refused a license to a candidate for the ministry, because he would not promise to preach against “slavery.” Afterwards the candidate, Mr. Monteith, applied to another association and was licensed. The affair has created quite a stir in quiet New Haven.

It is said that a gentleman who was formerly one of the proprietors of a mercantile house in Davenport, Iowa, which lately failed, is now sawing wood for a living.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Turney has introduced in the Senate, an important bill relative to debts due to decedents. It empowers the Courts of Common Pleas upon the application of any trustee, trustees or assignees, or for the Orphans’ Court of this Commonwealth, upon the application of any executor or administrator by petition or otherwise, representing that there are certain debts due and owing such estates, evidenced by judgments, notes, bonds, bills, book accounts, or other evidence of indebtedness in writing, that are doubtful or cannot be collected, to authorize such trustee, assignee, executor or administrator, to make public sale of such claims to the highest and best bidder, provided that notice of such sales shall be given by written or printed handbills for ten days. Such a law is now in operation in Ohio.

In the Senate, on the 17th ult., Mr. Brewer read in place a bill for the relief of J. L. Schick, late Treasurer of Adams county—in order to balance an account at the Auditor General’s office, for Military Fines, &c., paid to the Independent Blues, of Gettysburg, amounting to about \$165.

Mr. Brewer also read a bill to incorporate the Mummasburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Adams county.

On the same day, in the House, numerous petitions were presented in favor of abolishing the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

The bill to repeal all laws for the collection of Collateral Inheritance Taxes was defeated in the House, as was a bill to alter and amend the fee bill.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The unauthorized Topeka Legislature was still in session in Kansas at last accounts. The regular Territorial Legislature had done comparatively nothing, and according to the most authentic advices the aspect of affairs in the Territory is undergoing a marked change.

The people want peace; and a large majority at the present time are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The honest and fair-minded throughout the Territory are heartily sick of agitation, and they believe that the only way to put a stop to agitation, and kill off Jim Lane and his worthless and corrupt gang, is to admit Kansas as a State. The Herald of Freedom, and other papers heretofore opposed to Lecompton, now favor its admission.

The gross and shameless profligacy and selfish scheming of the late legislature, and the mad designs of the Topekaites,

have contributed largely to unite public sentiment against the agitators and in

favor of the immediate assumption of State rights and dignity. The Territory can never know prosperity until this war of faction and self interest is crushed out.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A small company of very serious and anxious looking men, assembled at Herr’s Hotel on Monday evening, in obedience to a call for a Republican State Convention. The delegates were entirely self-constituted, embracing the Republican members of the Legislature, and sundry old politicians, who have, as Wings, Americans, and latterly Republicans, led and shipwrecked the opposition.

These old political doctors, with Thaddeus Stevens at their head, assembled in solemn counsel over the dead body of their last victim, and put their heads together for the purpose of erecting a new party, or giving the late Republican organization some appearance of life. After much tribulation, we hear that they determined not to call a Convention at this time, but to continue the old committee, with Lemuel Todd as chairman, and to meet in convention at his call.—Harrisburg Union.

We learn that a Convention of all the isomites will come off at Harrisburg about the first of July next, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judge. Democrats will not allow themselves to be caught in a trap which they can so plainly see.

DUEL PREVENTED.

A difficulty recently occurred at Brown’s Hotel, in Washington, between Gen. Cullom, of Tenn., and James B. Clay, of Ky., and the latter challenged the former to a duel, which challenge was accepted. Friends interfered, and after no little parleying, the matter was referred to Senators J. J. Crittenton, R. Toombs and A. Kennedy, for honorable adjustment, who reported Mr. Cullom in the wrong, and that he make a satisfactory apology to Mr. Clay. So the matter has been wisely dropped. It seems that the difficulty arose in this way: Gen. Cullom asked Mr. Clay to drink, which he declined; Cullom insisted, and Clay more positively refused; offensive remarks passed, when Cullom struck Clay a blow.

CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS.

The Philadelphia Banks, whose mis-

conduct brought on the suspension,

and who humbly besought the Legisla-

ture to grant them relief at the extra-

session, have had the impudence to ask

the present Legislature to release them

from the obligation to receive the notes

of solvent Country Banks at par in

payment of debts. When the bill to

release them was before the Senate, Mr.

Brewer made a brief but spirited speech

against it. Mr. SCHELL, the able Sena-

tor from the Bedford district, also spoke

in opposition to the measure.—These

and other gentlemen deserve great

praise for their efforts to protect the

Country Banks from the rapacity of

the City institutions.—Chambersburg

Spirit.

It is estimated that India is worth

to England at least \$6,000,000 per

annum.

The territory of Kansas has a

public debt of \$14,265.

WILL KANSAS BE ADMITTED?—We answer yes. And (to adopt the language of the Lancaster Intelligencer) why should it not be under the Lecompton Constitution? The people of Kansas had decided by a majority of over five thousand votes, as a preliminary measure, that they desired to quit their Territorial dependence and become a sovereign State of the Union. This decision was had in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Congress; and, in accordance with the popular wish, the Territorial Legislature enacted a law authorizing the election of delegates to a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution. The Convention met at Lecompton, in the Territory, and after mature deliberation and reflection, agreed upon a Constitution for the government of the now State. This Constitution is now before Congress for their approval, and is there in pursuance of law. The only questions, then, in our humble opinion, for the National Legislature to inquire into, are: *First*—Was the Convention a legal body, authorized to frame a Constitution? and, *Secondly*—Is the Constitution, so framed, republican in all its features according to the requirements of the Federal Constitution? If these interrogatories are answered affirmatively, and we apprehend there

are no other response, the question is settled, and we do not see what should prevent Kansas from being at once admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. This, we believe, is a plain and concise statement of the whole affair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

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and according to the most authen-

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sentiment against the agitators and in

favor of the immediate assumption of

State rights and dignity. The Terri-

tory can never know prosperity until

this war of faction and self interest is

crushed out.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SENATOR STOVER.

Light shed upon it.—We take from a

late number of the Albany Atlas the

following additional information upon

this subject:

A New Way of Defeating an Opposing Party.—In the Kansas Legislature, elected on the 4th of January, accord-

ing to the returns, there were 22 Democ-

rats and 22 Free State men in the

House, and 10 Democrats to 9 Free

State men in the Senate. To make a

bit all round, the Free State men shot

Stover, one of the Democratic Senators,

and it is said that he has died of his

wounds. This is rather sharp practice,

we are thinking; but there is no ex-

treme to which Black Republican fa-

cism will not go, to carry its point.—

Journal of Commerce.

We have a letter from Kansas which

is explicit in charging the assassination

upon the Free State leaders. We sup-

press the name of the alleged instig-

ator.

WYANDOTTE, K. T., Jan. 25, 1858.

Hon. Samuel Stover, the Demo-

cratic Senator elect from this dis-

trict, was shot in the woods about four

miles from this place. There can be no doubt that —’s Secret Inquisition is at the

bottom of this most hellish deed. Sto-

ver, as State Senator, stood in the way

of the election of — to the United

States Senate; and there is convincing

evidence that black-hearted man

plotted his assassination.

CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS.

The Philadelphia Banks, whose mis-

conduct brought on the suspension,

and who humbly besought the Legisla-

ture to grant them relief at the extra-

session, have had the impudence to ask

the present Legislature to release them

from the obligation to receive the notes

of solvent Country Banks at par in

payment of debts. When the bill to

release them was before the Senate, Mr.

Brewer made a brief but spirited speech

against it. Mr. SCHELL, the able Sena-

Burning of the Pacific Hotel, St. Louis.—Large Number of Persons Killed and Wounded.—Startling Incidents.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—A fire broke out in the Pacific Hotel about three o'clock this morning, causing the greatest conflagration among the buildings. Ten persons were killed, and others seriously injured, by leaping from the windows. The building was burned.

The confusion attendant upon this disaster is so great that the names of the killed and wounded have not been ascertained.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—The burning of the Pacific Hotel proved to be a more terrible calamity than was at first reported.

This morning there were about a hundred persons in the house, between forty and fifty of whom were missing.

The fire broke out in the drug store, under the hotel, and the flames spread so rapidly that before the inmates could be aroused, the stairways were enveloped in fire, and all egress was cut off except by the windows. Many leaped from the third story, and were horribly mangled or instantly killed. Many more were either unable even to reach the windows or were burned to death in their rooms.

Several more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men are energetically engaged in removing the rubbish.

The wounded are promptly taken in charge by their friends or sent to the hospital, where their injuries are immediately attended to.—Several of the wounded cannot possibly recover. The loss of property amounts to upwards of \$50,000.

St. Louis, Feb. 25th.—Charles L. Taylor alias Sanders has been arrested on the terrible suspicion of being the cause of the dreadful disaster at the Pacific Hotel. He is charged with firing the hotel after murdering Ephraim Doane, one of the inmates. Dr. David W. Strader, the landlord, and Charles Waldrop, the watchman of the hotel, have also been arrested and will be examined to-morrow. Lives lost between twenty and thirty.

Gas Explosion in a Church—Destruction of Property—Probable Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Last evening the Methodist Protestant Church, on Sixth street near Race, was partially destroyed by an explosion, caused by defective gas pipes.

At seven o'clock some fifteen persons were assembled in the basement for prayer meeting, when a strong odor of gas was observed. An effort was made to discover the leakage, and a light was applied to the meter, when a blaze burst forth, but it was extinguished by a bucket of water. Quiet was almost restored, when an explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls, and making a wreck of the basement. In the church, above, half of the pews were torn up, the windows were blown out, portions of the floor were carried as high as the ceiling, the doors were forced, and the hinges blown off. In the street the explosion was heard at the distance of half a mile, and the windows of many of the buildings were destroyed.

Eight or ten persons were severely wounded, two or three of whom are not expected to live.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Via Malta, Calcutta dates to the 9th of January have reached England. Also, Canton dates of the 29th of December, and Bombay dates to the 13th of January. Sir Colin Campbell had taken possession of Finkabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d. Gorapore was also taken on the 6th—seven guns captured and 200 of the enemy killed. The British loss was only 2 killed and 7 wounded.

The British and French forces landed at Canton on the 28th of December. The British landed 4,600 men, and the French 900 men. The whole descended on the 29th, and the heights within the town were in possession of the besiegers by nine o'clock in the morning. The Chinese fiercely contested the advance of the English and French within the city. The damage done to the town was but small. The captain of the ship Action was killed.

The Times' dispatch says that the bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the 28th, and continued all day and the ensuing night. The assault was made in three divisions at 6 o'clock in the morning. Gough's fort was taken and two others were blown up. The Chinese continued to fire from their houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

Market Reports.

Extracted from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel, \$4 44 @ 4 50
Wheat, per bushel, 1 02 @ 1 20
Rye, " 45 @ 72
Oats, " 55 @ 60
Oats, " 55 @ 55
Clover-seed, " 4 87 @ 5 25
Timothy-seed, " 2 50 @ 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hundred, 7 00 @ 9 50
Hogs, " 7 50 @ 7 75
Hay, per ton, 10 00 @ 15 00
Whiskey, per gallon, 21 @ 23
Quince, Peruvian, per ton, 65 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagon, \$4 00
Do, " from stores, 4 62
Wheat, per bushel, 87 @ 1 00
Rye, " 60
Corn, " 43
Oats, " 28
Cloverseed, " 4 50
Timothy, " 1 50
Plaster, per ton, 6 50

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagon, \$4 00
Do, " from stores, 4 75
Wheat, per bushel, 85 @ 1 00
Rye, " 62
Corn, " 45
Oats, " 27
Cloverseed, " 4 75
Timothy, " 2 00
Plaster, per ton, 6 50

Democratic Meeting.

WE are requested to state that the Democratic of Strasburg township will meet at the public house of Jacob L. Grass, in Chambersburg, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, P.M., to settle a township ticket. [March 1.]

THE Democrats of Franklin township are requested to meet at the house of Amos Fisher, the usual place for holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 1st of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for township offices, to be elected at the Spring election. March 1, 1858.

THE Miles Pens constantly on hand and made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

HOUSE SPUTTING AND TIN ROOFING promptly attended to by GEO. E. BUEHLER.

The Altar.

"Then come the wild heather, come sleet or come snow; We'll stand by each other, come what it blow."

MARRIED,
On the 22d ult., by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. CHARLES F. EICHENBERGER, of York county, to Miss SUSAN MENGEZ, of Huntington township, Adams county.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. WM. R. TURNER to Miss ISABELLE M. SINGLEY, both of Hamiltonton township.

On the 8th ult., at Mt. St. Mary's College, by the Rev. John McCaffrey, Mr. JOHN DONNELLY to Mrs. COYLE.

On the 11th ult., at Mt. St. Mary's, by the same, Mr. JOHN BURKHART to Miss SMITH, both of Mt. St. Mary's.

On the 7th of Jan., by the Rev. R. S. Grier, Mr. JACOB OVERHOLTZEE to Miss MARGARET, daughter of John Clark, all of Liberty township.

At Fairfield, on the 15th ult., by Rev. Mr. Deacon W. JAMES to TOPPER to Miss SANDERS, both of this county.

On the 10th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Seehler, Mr. WILLIAM PARK to Miss ANNE SPONSELLE, both of Adams county.

On the 16th ult., by the Rev. L. Gerhard, Mr. AMOS LAUCH, of Oxford township, to Miss LOUISA S., daughter of Peter Diehl, Esq., of New Oxford, Adams county.

On the 17th ult., by the same, Mr. PETER BATTORFF, of Strasburg township, to Miss LEONNA BAVERSTOCK, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

On the 11th ult., by the Rev. J. F. Campbell, Mr. JEFFERSON REESE, of this county, to Miss CHRISTIANA R. BICHTEL, of Washington county, Md.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found; Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at the residence of his father, Mr. Ephraim Martin, in this place, THOMAS MARTIN, Esq., aged 41 years and 6 months. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

THE members of Gettys Lodge, I. O. O. F., will meet at their Hall at a quarter before 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Bro. Martin.

On the 17th ult., in the 84th year of his age, Maj. WM. MOONEY, about 40 years a resident of Emmitsburg.

On the 22d ult., Mr. JOHN H. SPANGLER, of Grove township, aged 60 years 3 months and 22 days.

On the 13th ult., at Fairfield, Adams county, Mrs. CATHARINE FRONZEK, in her 70th year.

On the 17th ult., in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, after an illness of some weeks, which he bore with Christian resignation, leaving a testimony behind to his bereaved wife, and a large circle of relatives and friends, that he has gone to a better world, Mr. THOMAS WILL, aged about 70 years.

On the 10th ult., in Monocacy township, very suddenly, MARY, wife of Jacob Richardson, and daughter of Solomon Harris, aged about 45 years.

JOHN HAUPMAN, CASHMAN, ISAAC HERETER, Auditors.

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., (late Steward) in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 5th day of January, A.D. 1857, to the 1st day of April, A.D. 1857.

DR.

Balance due on settlement, Jan. 6, '57 \$7 95

Cash found with deceased pauper, 1 60

Cash received for tailow, lard and poultry, 83 87

Cash for hides from John Gilbert, 85 56

Cash for two horses, 150 00

Cow and yearling calf, 35 00

\$363 98

CR.

By Cash paid out as follows:

Out door pauper support, \$1023 00

Merchandise and groceries, 1506 93

Pork and stock hogs, 548 85

Beef cattle, sheep and horses, 1412 33

Flour, grain and grinding, 1149 16

Mechanics' work, 1001 18

Publishing accounts and blanks, 63 15

Stone coal, plaster, lime, guano and hauling, 269 76

Drugs and medicines, 69 06

Removing paupers, 3 60

Wood chopping, making rails, post fence, &c., 112 35

Subscription to Gettysburg railroad, 500 00

Court costs to commonwealth, 5 95

Stewards' sundry expenses, 150 00

Male hirelings, 213 38

Female hirelings, 170 12

Physician's salary, 100 00

Counsel fees, 312 50

Stewards' salary 1 14 years, 60 00

Directors' extra services, 40 00

Clerk's salary, 40 00

Treasurer's salary, 40 00

\$363 26

JAN. 5, Balance due Treasurer, 125 17

\$761 43

CR.

By Cash paid out as follows:

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Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thire,
Himself must either hold or drive."

From the German Telegraph.

TO MAKE SHINGLES DURABLE.
FRIEND FREAS.—In a late number of your paper I notice a plan to make shingles durable, which may be very valuable, but is not so easily understood by many, as it might be. About twenty-two years ago, it fell to my lot to assist in making some thousand oak shingles, which were piled up but a short time until they were soaked for about forty-eight hours in thick lime-water. We employed a common pumice trough from the cider house, used a couple bushels of lime at a time; slaked it in the trough, then put in sufficient water to make the trough about one-third full. This was thoroughly stirred up before putting in the shingles. They were set in their thick end, which, when the tank was full, made them about half their length immersed.

Now whether it was two or four days that we left them in, I do not remember, but that would matter but little, I should think. When one lot was taken out, another lot was put in, until they were all soaked in that manner. Being rather tired of the boy order at that time, I got very tired of this (useless as I thought) job, and of course it would make an impression not easily erased.

Twenty years after that time I happened to get to the old homestead, where everything had undergone a change. The straw shed, upon which the shingles above alluded to, were put in roof, was torn down, the roof and timbers to be used for another purpose. The roof had been cut in regular pieces, to use again. On inquiry, I found it was the same roof we had put on; which at once aroused my curiosity to know how these shingles which had given me so much trouble, had lasted. To my surprise I found the roof tight and smooth; I took out my knife and tried it in different places on the shingles; found them almost as hard as bone; and indicated a fair prospect of covering another building for twenty years more, without being done for.

If this is now, and you think it worth a place, it is at your service.

Yours respectfully, S. M.
Caldwells, Feb. 3, 1853.

BAKING BEETS.

A correspondent, who has traveled in Italy, says that one of the interesting novelties in that country was "Baked Beets," carried hot from the ovens and sold in the streets at almost all hours of the day. He tried them as a matter of curiosity, at first, and found them very delicious when eaten with batter, salt and pepper. Thousands buy and eat them thus, and not unfrequently make up an entire meal in this way. This is not new to us. In Volume XII., page 117, we recommended baking beets, and we can assure all who will adopt this mode that they will find it much superior to boiling, as baking renders them much more tender, sweet and juicy.—American Agriculturist.

Grape vines, if not pruned in the Fall, should be now, in moderate weather.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

A very important principle to railroad companies, as well as to the whole traveling public, was ruled by Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the long contested suit of O'Brien vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

The suit was brought for damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff while crossing in a two horse wagon the track of the railroad. The case was presented and decided by several of our ablest counsel, and the trial occupied three or four days, resulting in a verdict for the defendants, every point being elaborately discussed. Judge Woodward charged the jury substantially as follows: "First, That a person about to cross a railroad track, is in duty bound to stop and look in both directions, and listen before crossing." 2d. That if the plaintiff contributed in the slightest degree to the accident in question, he could not recover, although the railroad company were negligent." This, in our opinion, is not good law, but common sense. The idea that has so long prevailed that railroad companies are to be made responsible for all the consequences from collisions on the lines of their respective roads, whether they were negligent in attending to their duties or not, needed the check which Judge Woodward, in his ruling, has given it. Heretofore, the tendency of the decisions of courts and juries has all been in the wrong direction.—Instead of tending to make private travel careful in crossing the tracks of railroads, the disposition to consider the railroad company always in the wrong, and the individual always the victim, awarding him promptly full, and sometimes exemplary damages, has tended to make them reckless of the damages that may ensue to the railroad company's property, and the lives of their passengers and employees. If courts and juries had set out in the first establishment of railroads with the principle of holding private travel liable for damage to railroad companies and their passengers, the number of accidents would no doubt have been greatly lessened. The tendency has been not only to make individuals criminally careless, but has even opened the door to the malice and knavish, to put comparatively, valueless a property, in the shape of horse flesh and cattle, in the way of danger, that a good round price might be obtained, and perhaps some specie of pique and malicious purpose.

The Wilmington Railroad Company has acted wisely in re-establishing an office of Judge Woodward, and giving him signal credit in righting

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL ESTATE.
The subscriber, Administrator of the estate of JESSE SWIFT, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover 4 miles from the former place, on *Tuesday, the 10th of March next*, having Personal Property, viz., 23 head of Horses, (including a mare with foal,) 16 Milch Cows, 6 Heifers, 1 Bull, Sow and Shoots, a large Tread-Wagon, with bed, bows and cover, 1 narrow-tread Wagon, Hay Ladders, Some Bed, 1 Carriage, Ploughs and Harrows, Winoing Mill, Cutting Box, Clouer-wood Skipper, Horse Gears, fids, log, halter and various Chains, Forks, Bars, Grains, Cradles, &c.; Hay by the ton, Corn by the bushel, and Grain in the ground. Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, as follows: Table and Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Case of Drawers, Cooking Stove and Pipe, Iron Kettle, with other articles; Bacon and Lard, by the pound, 2 seaps of Bees, 1 smooth Knife, a lot of hogheads, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEO. SMITH, Adv'tr.

Feb. 1, 1853. ls.

Valuable Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscribers, in tend to remove, will sell at Public Sale, at their residence, in Huntington township, Adams county, (on the farm of the late Wm. R. Suller,) on *Wednesday, the 3rd day of March next*, the following personal property:

viz.: 3 Horses, a first rate Sallion, 9 Milch Cows, 50 head of Hogs, including 5 broad Sows, a 4-horse mare-tread Wagon, new Barns, Buggy, Threshing Machine, Wind Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Gours, and various trees, rakes, forks, and a variety of other farming implements—all nearly new.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES DICKS,

ROBERT M. DICKS.

[John Hanes, Auctioneer.]

February 8, 1853.

Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Tracy, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Grogging Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cosh-swee, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils, and by S. Oils, in general, including every description of article in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of coach-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, shingle-makers, saddlers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been reduced with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicited a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL D. DANVER,

DAVID ZIEGLER,

Gettysburg, June 9, 1853. lf.

wm. GILLESPY.

HENRY THOMAS,

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

CHILDESS & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Open on York street, one door east of Waterloo Hotel.

Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1853.

Great Excitement!

BRINEMAN & HUGHNIGHT STEL. AHEAD!

TAKE NOTICE that we have just received a new and stolen Indian of H. T. C. P. S. BOOTS & SHOES, which we offer to the public CHEAPER than ever, having put down our stock to the lowest living profits.

Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as to style, quality and PRICE. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the "BIG BOOT" Chambersburg street, below Bueler's Drug Store.

Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice and by the best of workmen.

October 18, 1853.

Blank Deeds, &c.

J. SCHICK, I want to call him of this kind, of an unceasing to the community and public, in general, that he has received from the entries the largest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS, that it has been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with time, the utmost care, and with particular reference to the taste and wants of the people of this locality, and for beauty of style and cheapness, challenges competition.

In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of D. G. suitable for the season. He invites the ladies to call and take a look through his selection, at the earliest convenience. FOR THE GENTLE MEN, he has a choice stock of Cloth, Casuals, Vestings, &c., all good and cheap. Don't pass by S. H. & C.—he will always be found ready to show goods and sell cheap among the very cheapest.

Gettysburg, Oct. 19, 1853.

New Firm.

THE undersigned have purchased the Grocery Store of E. H. MINNIG, on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurz, where they invite the attention of all who may wish Groceries, Confections, Fruits—Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Mashes, Salt, Starch, Soda, Spices of all kinds, Lemons, Figs, Almonds, &c. Also a fine assortment of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Sausages, Snuff, &c. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

W.M. BOXER & SON.

September 7, 1853.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken BERSHFIELD'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Trade is supplied with the best market and garden, and his Bar with the choicest liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Oysters. Give him a call, coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

[Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.]

The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stage, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1853.

CANDLES AT 10 CENTS.—A first rate article of Moulded Candles can be had at 10 cents per pound, at NICHBECK'S, Kerr's old corner.

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, setting at very small profits at COPEAN & PAXTON'S.

KEEP it before the people, that 25 percent, can be saved by purchasing your goods from B. E. PICKING.

QUEENSWARE.—Persons wishing to purchase Queenware will do well by examining the large and well selected assortment at H. S. & E. H. MINNIG'S.

HEAN & PAXTON have all the latest Styles of plush, Fury, and Cloth Caps.

SHIRTS, Colors and Buttons, wool and cotton Under-Sirts and Drawers, Hosier, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

GLOVES.—Ladies' and Gent's dark, light and black Kid Gloves, as well as leather—Also Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Berlin and Linen Gloves, can be found at the cheap dry goods store of S. H. & E. H. MINNIG.

COHEN & PAXTON have all the latest Styles of plush, Fury, and Cloth Caps.

SHIRTS, Colors and Buttons, wool and cotton Under-Sirts and Drawers, Hosier, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

COOK STOVES!—Four styles of Cook Stoves—the Noble Cook, Royal Cook, William Penn, and the Sea Shell—For sale at WREADS & BUEHLER.

COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and

forks, as low as city prices; now to be had at SCHICK'S.

COHEN & PAXTON have all kinds of Silk, Fur, Felt and Wool Hats, for Men, Boys and Children.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate Nos. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 29 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 8.—Lot in Baltimore street, with Log Dwelling, &c.

No. 9.—Lot northeast of town, containing about 44 Acres.

No. 10.—Tract of Land in Hamilton township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in timber.

No. 11.—Coach Establishment in Sherdston, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

GOOD FITS!

On Wednesday, October 28, and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

AN INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES,

to allow those making large purchases time for Luncheon, &c. &c.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes,

to allow those making large purchases time for Luncheon, &c. &c.

Two MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28, and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

AN INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES,

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